

TO KILL THE CZAR.

last convention of the Brotherhood of Conductors at Rochester. At this convention the anti-strike clause in the constitution was repealed and shortly after this action notice was issued to conductors that they must either leave the brotherhood or our service."

"We have had enough labor organizations," said Bonzano. "We want no more union men and all conductors, engineers, brakemen and firemen on the Reading are now non-union men."

**A Desperado's Crimes.**

NEW YORK, June 1.—James Foley, a driver, aged 25, leader of the "Village Gang," assaulted and probably fatally stabbed his stepfather, John McIntire, on Saturday night. When caught by officers, Foley showed fight, and slipped his knife to his mother, who, aided by a member of the "gang," attempted to rescue the ruffian. The officer was rescued from the gang just as Foley's mother was about to plunge the knife into his back. The police were badly cut, and is in a critical condition.

**Accident to Blaine's Coachman.**

NEW YORK, June 1.—A horse-drawn

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Mrs. Blaine today visited son and Mrs. Blaine today visited Alexandria and attended services at Christ Church, where Washington worshiped. While Mrs. Blaine's carriage was awaiting her return the horses became frightened and ran away. Coachman Lamb was thrown to the ground and internally injured.

**IN TWO MINUTES.**

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**RAPID PUGILISM ON MEXICAN TERRITORY.**

Herald Knocks Out Standard in One Round—An Indiana Mill Culminates in a Free Fight.

By Telegraph to The Times.

EL PASO (Tex.) June 1.—[By the

on the life of the Czar and simultaneously rising in different parts of Russia, and twenty Nihilists with infernal machines had already started for Russia.

**THE CZAR PROMISES REFORMS.**  
LONDON, June 1.—A letter from the Czar, written in reply to one from the Queen of Denmark, is published. In the letter the Czar promises strict inquiry into the Siberian scandals, and to instruct his ministers to draft measures for amelioration.

**THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.**  
Costa Rica Levies an Export Duty on Coffee.

SAN JOSE (Costa Rica), June 1.—[By the Associated Press.] Congress has established an export duty of coffee of 20 cents per 40 kilos, to defray

**FOR EXCHANGE—CITY OF HOUSTON**—A good eastern property, a pretty improved 100-acre tract, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, price \$4000. **NOLAN & SMITH, 348 N. Spring St., Houston, Tex.**

**FOR EXCHANGE—LOT 60330**, with 2000 sq. ft. house and barn, Marquago ave., Pasadena, for cash difference. **POINDEXTER, 125 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Calif.**

**FOR EXCHANGE—NICE 7-ROOM** bungalow, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep, near Redondo Beach. **MILLER & HERRICK, 132 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.**

**FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD PROPERTY** in and near Los Angeles for good universal timber property in Texas, by party residing in Los Angeles. **WILLIAMS, 125 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Calif.**

**FOR EXCHANGE—A CLEAN CORNER** on Figueroa, at 1527-285 feet, for good clean lot. **WILLIAMS, 125 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Calif.**

**FOR EXCHANGE—BLOOD MARES** for work and driving horses, for clear lot, western country. **WILLIAMS, 125 W. Second St., Los Angeles, Calif.**

**FOR EXCHANGE—50 ACRES, ALL IN** alfalfa, will trade for good city property. **MILLER & HERRICK, 132 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.**

**FOR EXCHANGE—A GOOD RANCH** in the mountains of California, for good city property. **MILLER & HERRICK, 132 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.**

Associated Press.] The sporting fraternity has been at fever heat for the past three weeks over the battle between Charles Herald of St. Paul and Tom Standard, the colored hard-hitter of the Southwest, for \$250 a side and gate receipts. A chartered train left the Southern Pacific depot early this morning, with the pugilists and a hundred sporting men under the management of Joseph McDermott. Just over the line in Mexico the train halted. A ring was quickly made, and Charles Dowd was chosen referee. Time was called at 5:10. Standard led with a right-hopper on Herald's side, and made two clever ducks, when Herald caught him in the neck with a swinging right-hand blow and knocked him silly. Standard failed to respond, and Standard was declared the winner.

Standard weighed 145, Herald 139.

ALL TOOK A HAND.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Robert Ferguson and Michael Queenan, a couple of

the expenses of building the National Theater in this city. The estimated cost of the structure is \$200,000.

**NICARAGUA CABINET CHANGES.**  
**MANAGUA (Nicaragua),** June 1.—Señor Modesto Barrios has resigned his post as Minister of the Interior and has been replaced by licentiate Erastos Paniagua, late Chancellor of the Exchequer. The government has appointed the former Minister for Nicaragua in London.

**ANOTHER MEXICAN RAILWAY.**  
**CITY OF MEXICO,** June 1.—The interoceanic railroad branch from Puebla to Matamoros and Azucar, was opened to traffic with appropriate ceremonies yesterday.

**CONCERNING AFRICA.**  
**BERLIN,** June 1.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] Advances from French missionaries in Uganda, un-

W. First st.

**Business Opportunities.**

**FOR SALE—FOR \$800.** One of the oldest and best established saloons in the city, located 1½ miles from city limits, and consisting of horses, wagons and 14 head of fine grade stock, about 100 chickens and ducks; depends on the State the only reason for selling is that the owner has moved to the West.

**FOR SALE—JUNCTION FEED MILL.** Consisting of 25 horse power mills, engines and all the machinery, corn-burrs and all the making trunks, but no stock. This is the reason for selling, going to my ranch, Cal. Call on J. H. Smith, at the mill, 1445 Main st.

**FOR SALE—AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED** grocery store doing a large cash business, on Main st. between 14th and 15th on the dollar; the very best of reasons given for selling, the owner has just \$1000. NOLAN & SMITH, 34 N. Spring st.

**FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED** restaurant, well located and making money, on Main st. between 14th and 15th. The fine, price only \$800. NOLAN & SMITH, 34 N. Spring st.

**FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED** and paying drug store. If sold very low; I take part pay in jewelry, or other personal property, or cash.

**FOR SALE—A WELL ESTABLISHED** merchant-tailoring business; cheap for cash, on Main st. Address 1445 Main st. T. J. SMITH, OFFICE.

Chicago heavy-weights, pounded each other through twenty-two rounds this morning at Shelby, Ind., for a purse of \$300. A knock-out blow made Queensa quit. Ferguson was comparatively fresh at the close.

The affair ended with an all-around slugging match between a number of brawny "foolsters" who were present. Chicago crowd, which included a batch of board of trade men. The natives were routed.

FINISH FIGHT AT NEWMAN.

NEWMAN, June 1.—Fred Hartz and a Mexican, Frank Romero, fought to finish before the Newman Athletic Club last night for a purse of \$50. Romero was knocked out in the fourth round.

NOT ALLOWED TO SPAR.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The police refused to allow Peter Jackson and Jack Ashton to spar tonight at the Grand Opera-house.

SLAVIN AND M'ALLIFFE.

LONDON, June 1.—Slavin has been

der date of March 6th are to the effect that Kalema had been defeated and had fled, and Mwanga was in complete possession of the whole kingdom.

Dr. Peters had been Mwanga's adviser and assistant. In return for these services Peters secured valuable concessions and monopolies in favor of the Germans.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

The Bulgaria Capital Wrecked by Hurricane.

SOFIA, June 1.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The northern part of this city has been wrecked by a hurricane. The loss of life is considerable. Among the soldiers the killed amounted number eleven. The loss among the inhabitants has not yet been ascertained. The damage to the palace amounts to \$300,000.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, June 1.—M. Whyse has sailed for Southampton on a mission.

[illegible]

Close of the Scotch-Irish Congress—**PITTSBURGH, June 1.**—At the position at Mechanical Hall tonight, Rev. Dr. Hall of New York addressed a large audience on "The Manners of the Simple Scotch-Irish of Old." The simple Scotch-Irish of the congress here, and ten thousand people attended. Five thousand people who gained admission were addressed by Dr. Hall, and the other five thousand outside were addressed by Rev. Dr. Furvell of Pittsburgh.

To Avoid Legal Complications. —**LINCOLN (Neb.), June 1.**—A proclamation of Gov. Thayer, revoking the call for an extra session of the Legislature, is made public today. The reasons assigned for this action is that the legality of a Legislature convened under his recent call would be questioned, and might be entirely nullified by the courts. The alleged legality consists in calling the session.

connected with the Panama Canal Company, liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, instructed Whyatt after visiting the canal works at Colon to proceed to Carthagena and Bogota to negotiate with the Colombian government for a prolongation of the canal concessions.

THE FRENCH DERRY.

PARIS, June 1.—The race for the Jockey Club prize (French derby) day at Chantilly was won by Baron Rothschild's chestnut colt Heame, Hermit, out of Bella.

YOUNG BISMARCK ENGAGED.

LONDON, June 1.—The Chronicle Paris correspondent says that Count Herbert Bismarck is engaged to the eldest daughter of Lady Dudley.

SIX SMUGGLERS KILLED.

LISBON, June 1.—Six smugglers and one officer have been killed in a conflict at Povoa de Varzim.

A PARACHUTIST DROWNED.

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Rolla,

[illegible]

**Wheelmen Take a Spin.**  
GILROY, June 1.—Seventy-five members of the California division of the League of American Wheelmen arrived here today on a hundred mile run, they say, after a record rest at Hollister. The wheelmen are members of the Bay City, Garden City and Capital clubs. A special train conveyed them home from Hollister here late tonight.

**Bnai B'rith Convention.**  
RICHMOND (Va.), June 1.—The quinquennial convention of the Independent Order of Bnai B'rith assembled here today. The United States, Germany and Roumania being represented. Senator William Lovaivstein of Richmond was chosen permanent chairman.

**Hon. John Thompson Dead.**  
POUGHKEEPSIE (N.Y.), June 1.—John Thompson died suddenly this morning, aged 67. He was a member of the United States house of representatives during the last

parachutist, has been drowned at sea.

DEATH OF AN EARL.

LONDON, June 1.—Edward Nugent Leeson, Earl of Milltown, is dead.

A Bank Robber Identified.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Mansfield Kilduff, the Denver bank robber, was identified here yesterday at Clay City by President Moffatt. Today Kilduff has been very sullen, refusing to talk of his case to any one. Evidently he is realizing what a bad boat he is in, and is sorry he gave himself away. The Sheriff says he will be extradited in a few days.

Plundered by Pickpockets.

KANSAS CITY, June 1.—Pickpocket raided a Missouri Pacific train from Warrensburg, Mo., crowded with Dunkards returning home. The Dunkard minister was relieved of \$1800 in money and another of \$100 and a gold watch. Other members of the party lost watches and other valuables.

**HOUSE,** 143 N. Spring st.  
PERSONAL—E. H. SWEETSER, DAV  
COOK and REFRIG., 103 W. E  
ST. between Spring and Main.  
**PERSONAL**—STORE YOUR FURNITURE at SANDER'S WAREHOUSE,  
San Pedro st.; cheap rates.

**Unclassified.**

**T**HE NEXT ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Fresno Mining Springs Company will be held at the company's office, corner of Broadway and Fresno streets, on the 2d day of June, 1890, at the hour of 3 p.m. of that day, for the election of directors for the ensuing year. The presence of such number of shareholders as may properly come before said meeting is hereby requested.

**DON GASOLINE STOVES EXPLODE!**  
Never, when in good order. I make a specialty of cleaning and repairing; 16 years' experience. Call on JAMES A. FORBES, 404 S. Spring, with Morhouse Oil Co.

**NOTICE TO LADIES—LADIES HAVE BEEN ADVISED THAT THE NEWLY OPENED LOS ANGELES STRAW WORKS, No. 24 1/2 West Second Street, are now open for business.**

**FAMILIES GOING TO THE SEASIDE** can have their furniture moved at a very small price, with great care by applying to SAMUEL OSBORNE, 107 1/2 Broadway.

**PLATE GLASS INSURANCE** effected in the Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Co., Ltd., 109 Broadway. FIRE & TOWNSHIP INSURANCE, FIRE & TOWNSHIP INSURANCE.

**Killed by Lightning.**—**SANDUSKY (O.), June 1.**—Copsid-  
able damage was done in this vicin-  
by a severe lightning storm yesterd-  
Two sons of Charles Johnson w  
killed.

**Disbanded.**  
NEW HAVEN (Ct.) June 1.—  
local division of the Order of Rail-  
Conductors disbanded this evening  
account of the action of the grand  
division in eliminating the anti-strike  
clause from the constitution of the  
order.

**M**RS. E. C. FREEMAN, AT 4608 SOUTH  
Spring st., carries a choice stock of bread,  
also salt-rising breads and Boston baked beans.

**G**ET YOUR TYPEWRITING, COPI-  
ING and dictation work at the HOLLENBERG  
HOTEL.

**D.** C. OWENS, AT 235 S. SPRING  
st., is selling silverware at cost.

**For Additional Classified Advertisements- See Second Page.**



## A SITTING HEN

In the Stealing of the

**In the Starting Role of a  
"Casus Belli."**

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**FLOWER STREET NEIGHBORHOOD**

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**Greatly Agitated Over the Owner-  
ship and Possession of Cer-  
tain Poultry, Pigeons  
and Things.**

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**There was a great commotion out on**

Flower street, near First, last Thursday morning at the early hour of half past 6 o'clock. Never before has that vicinity been so stirred up since the flood of last winter, when a portion of First street was whirled into Hope-street gulch, and several chicken and other outhouses were washed away by the seething waters. Had all of the chickens in the neighborhood been en-

gulphed or drowned, the nervous people of that neighborhood would have been spared the tension of a great excitement, and this story would have remained unwritten. Perhaps it would have been better. The story is founded on a sitting hen, two little pigeons, a small boy, two women, a divorce case and a lawyer with a supposed grudge, or supposed lawyer with a grudge. Time, 6:30 a.m. In an understory, second floor, East

precious mansion on South flower, near First street, lives Mrs. Trumbley, a dressmaker. Round the corner, on Hope street and First, is the villa of Mr. Cernelli, a lawyer, constructed on the gothic-doric-elizabethan style, the gable end propped up on stilts—that is, the house is. Down in the hollow of Hope "street" is the somewhat Moorish cottage of a Mrs. Larkins. It appears that Mrs. Larkins owns a little pigeon, and the little son of Mrs. Trumbley is the

happy possessor of another pigeon. These little pigeons were wont to fly to each other's nests and bill and coo as do other pigeons of the human species. And those who have heard the distinguished artiste, Mlle. Rhea, recite the legendary romance of "The Two Pigeons," can better appreciate the position. Young Trumbley's pigeon, delaying its visit to the Larkin's pigeon longer than the youth deemed proper, he went forth to bring

ity home. Mrs. Larkins, seeing the youth on her premises, thought he was after her pigeon, and charged that the boy had no regard for the rights of property. This was deemed a *casus belli* by Mrs. Trumbley, but she decided to let that pass. Not long ago she applied for a divorce, and in looking around for a lawyer overlooked Mr. Cornell, her next door neighbor. This, she thinks, he deemed an "overt act," and

was the direct cause of the war that followed, and was fought to a finish last Thursday morning. At ten minutes past 9 o'clock, Mrs. Trumbley looked out of her back window and saw Mr. Cornell and Mrs. Larkins marching over the neutral territory which separates them into her back yard. As they did not knock at the back door, it was opened unto them, when, she states, much to her surprise, she saw Mr. Cornell in a kneeling position, the hands clasped together,

Mrs. Larkins. Mrs. Trumbley keeps her chicken-coop under the house. The house is raised two feet from the ground and the entire area is used as a chicken-coop for her one sitting hen and the boy's pigeon—when it is not billing and giving taffy to the other pigeon. Mrs. Larkins did not know that Mrs. Trumbley owned a chicken, and thereby hangs the tale of this story. So, when the Trumbley boy went down to the arabesque cottage

of the Larkins to home his pigeon he also drove back his mother's stray hen. The lynx-eyed lawyer saw this, and thinking that it was Mrs. Larkins's hen, hid him to her house and they hurried hence to the Trumbley chicken-coop and opened the door, which is about 16x12 inches. "When I opened the door," said Mrs. Trumbley to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon. "Mrs. Larkins was under the house and Mr. Cornell

was down on the ground on his hands and knees either in the act of crawling under or just crawling out, I do not know which. I laughed, and said: "This is a very early visit; what do you want under my house?" And, now, just imagine my greater surprise, when that woman crawled out from under the house. Well, he explained, by saying that he saw my boy take her chicken and tie it up under the house, and that they had come over to see

about it. I sent my boy under the house; he brought out the hen, and Mrs. Larkins said it was not hers. Mr. Cornell seemed to be vexed because she did not claim the chicken, and, finally, he said my boy was dishonest and once attempted to take her pigeon. Well, I knew that was not so, and it made me so mad that I just hit Cornell right over the eye. I only regret that I did not give him a good whipping. When I struck him he said

He was greatly surprised at my action, and I told him if he did not leave my yard I would give him another surprise, and they both left," concluded the lady who evidently is abundantly able to defend herself.

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**THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION,**

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Or, Otherwise, the Salvation Army,  
In Possession.

The Salvation Army, with drum

beating, torn flag flying and trumpet  
braying, made another attack on the  
peace of the city yesterday afternoon.  
As the red-coated Hessians began  
forming in a crooked line in front of  
their barracks, on South Spring street,  
Officer Walker dispatched a courier, in  
the shape of a telephone message, to  
the headquarters of the army of blue-  
coats, to the effect that the Salvation  
Army, with heavy reinforcements, was  
advancing and asked for orders.

advancing, and asked for further instructions. The commandant of the police garrison of the beleaguered city reluctantly replied: "Let the army of King Joe, the Turk, pass; the police are *hors de combat*; the ordinance suppressing such nuisances has been declared unconstitutional; the City Council has surrendered to these Philistines, and we have been routed, horse, foot and by platoons."

The Salvation Army of occupation then continued its march through the

principal streets, the city surrendering to the noisy gang by sections until, finally, there being no more worlds to conquer, the female Amazon, like the great Alexander I., cried, "On to Chinatown!"

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**Military Religious Address.**

There was a large audience of men at the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday afternoon to listen to

the military religious address, or "Hail! Turn About Face," by Rev. J. W. Collins. A male quartette, composed of Messrs. Shultz, Newkirk, Thiele and Chipron, with tenor solo, "Consider the Lilies," by D. L. Parkhurst of the Pacific Improvement Company, furnished the music.



## SUNDAY CLOSING.

## A Big Meeting at Hazard's Pavilion.

## TALK OF TEMPERANCE MEN.

About Four Thousand People Present—They Adopt Strong Resolutions—Reasons Why Saloons Should Be Closed.

Hazard's Pavilion was filled to its utmost capacity last evening, there being at least four thousand people present. Dr. J. P. Widney was elected president, and the following vice-presidents were elected:

A. E. Pomeroy, J. S. Slanson, I. N. Van Nys, R. M. Widney, Charles E. Day, Judge Humphreys, S. B. Gordon, S. C. Hubbell, B. F. Coulter, Dr. H. Sinabough, William Niles, Milton Thomas, D. Schick, W. B. Barber, John M. C. Marble, M. M. Bovard, S. H. Weller, Lyman Stewart, J. C. Salisbury, E. W. Spencer and George R. Crow.

After music by the choir, Dr. J. P. Widney made a few preliminary remarks, explanatory of the object of the mass meeting, and, though not a lawyer, said he, I find two kinds of law—the common law and the unwritten law. The unwritten law has been on its travels for centuries, and it has handed down to us the custom of Sunday observance. It is the habit and custom of the Anglo-Saxon race to observe Sunday, and custom is stronger than law. It is only within the past few years that this right has been felt. I remember the time when to keep open a store on Sunday was looked on with horror, yet there was no law forbidding it. Three-fourths of the crimes committed have come from open saloons on Sundays. We shall go to the City Council tomorrow morning with our monster petition, claiming the right of a quiet Sabbath. That is one of the objects of the meeting to-night; another reason is that in addition to the increase of crime, the Sunday saloon increases our taxes, our taxes, and the taxes of all property holders; it increases our taxes about 25 per cent.—costing me yearly hundreds of dollars. I have lived in this town twenty years, and all the property that I have made here. Is it just that the Sunday saloon should rob me and rob you yearly of one-fourth of our taxes, or rather increase them that much, which is robbery. Let us meet here and at other places as taxpayers, and ask for a quiet Sabbath, and a consequent reduction of taxation.

Dr. Widney's remarks were enthusiastically applauded, after which he suggested the appointment of a committee on resolutions.

On motion the following gentlemen were chosen as committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: J. M. Cochran, H. M. du Bose, F. B. Cherington, A. E. Pomeroy.

The committee retired, when Rev. Dr. Hocking of the First Congregational Church was introduced as the next speaker.

He said at least one-fourth of the number of arrests disappear under the new law whenever the saloon is closed on Sundays. Cincinnati, once so turbulent, is now as quiet on Sundays as any country village, and it would be so in this beautiful city if the law-abiding people would work together and demand that the saloon should be closed on Sundays, just as other business houses are.

"It seems to me to be very desirable that the workingmen should have the Sabbath. But, what does the open saloon do for the workingman? It makes of his home a place of disorder. The closing of saloons on Sunday should be favored not only on moral but for healthful reasons. The 200,000 saloons of this country in five years destroyed more lives than two million soldiers who fought each other for the same period. The soul is debauched through the saloon. It may be said that you ministers had better stick to your pulpits, but we are preaching morality when we denounce the saloons, and I do not know what orthodoxy is if it is not in upholding God's Sabbath, and arresting the young men of the land on their downward path to hell through the saloon. There are a great many men in this city who are able and very willing to deliver political speeches, but on a night like this, when we want them to aid us—they seem to be afraid of the night air. How the people bow down to the mandate of the saloon-keeper. God pity the man who makes his way to prominence through desolated homes, and every man does that who seeks the influence of the saloon."

The committee on resolutions made the following report:

We, citizens of Los Angeles, without distinction of party—political, religious or otherwise—in mass meeting here assembled, do declare ourselves unqualifiedly in favor of the movement having in view the closing of saloons in our city on Sunday.

The Sunday saloon is out of character with the progressive spirit of the times. It is an unsightly relic of a semi-civilized past, and should no longer be cherished. It has no legitimate place in well-ordered modern society, and its continued existence is not only a standing menace to the peace and prosperity of our beautiful and growing city, but a disgrace to its fair fame. Sunday, as a civil rest day, should not be rudely broken in upon by the open saloon, and its continuance in our midst is an outrage to public decency. Therefore,

Resolved, that municipal wide, as well as municipal economy, demands the closing of saloons upon Sunday.

Resolved, that we heartily indorse the utterances upon this subject of the citizens' committee, and of the Bishop and Catholic clergy of Los Angeles, and we hereby join with them and all other good citizens in commending the following petition:

To the Los Angeles City Council: The undersigned earnestly petition your honorable body so to amend or enlarge our city ordinances that the saloons shall be closed not only on election days, but also on Sundays.

Resolved, that the secretary of this meeting cause a copy of the foregoing to accompany the said petition, when presented to the City Council.

J. M. COCHRAN,  
H. M. DU BOSE,  
F. B. CHERINGTON,  
A. E. POMEROY.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote, after which there was tremendous applause.

Judge Cochran was the next speaker, and said he would address them as "fellow-citizens," for it was a cause in which all were interested. He then read an editorial paragraph from THE TIMES.

What do you think of that? It is much stronger than our resolutions. When we state that the open saloon on Sunday is a disgrace, it is not too strong. The saloon should not have any greater benefit than any other business house. Dr. Crafts of New York has given you the commercial side of the case, and it is not a very good advertisement of our city, when

we invite tourists and settlers to come among us and make homes here. The saloon, by remaining open on Sunday, is an illegitimate business, and the City Council should close it. It is an outrage on public decency.

Dr. Thompson said: "Less than one year ago this great battle began in Cincinnati, it was taken up in Denver, Rochester and the city of New York and was successful. In New Orleans, the home of the lottery, the saloons are closed on Sundays. [Immense applause.] The saloon is the great power before which the politician bows, and we should compel them to bow before the idol of whisky. There is a great conflict before us—right against wrong; let us combine in favor of the right. In Cincinnati twenty-five hundred men combined and agreed not to vote for a candidate who would not favor closing the saloons on Sundays, and every man that that committee indorsed was elected. I know that there are some men in the City Council of Los Angeles who will vote for closing the saloons on Sundays, and there are some who will not, and we should all remember those men in our votes. I hope there is not a man in this house who has not signed that petition to be presented to the City Council tomorrow, and I hope that all will enlist in the cause of truth and right."

Dr. Widney closed the evening by hoping that all would pray this night for the success of the good cause—the triumph of right and morality over vice and crime.

After music by the choir and the benediction the audience was dismissed.

## CAPT. KNOX DEAD.

## A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF A USEFUL MAN.

He Went in the Army When a Mere Boy and Contracted a Disease That Finally Killed Him.

Capt. George C. Knox, one of the Police Commissioners of the city, a prominent civil engineer and Mason, died at his residence, No. 930 Flower street yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Knox had been suffering for several weeks, and very recently had an operation performed upon him, which, it was thought, would save his life. The conditions were too serious, however, and after much pain he succumbed to the inevitable and passed away, after a busy life and while yet in his prime.

Mr. Knox has been a prominent figure in local circles during the past year by reason of the determined stand he took in the matters of the Police Commission. He displayed great interest in city affairs during his entire residence in Los Angeles, and in his death it has lost a public-spirited and intelligent citizen.

Mr. Knox was born May 25, 1841, at Nashville, Tenn. His cultured mother, who maintains great vigor in spite of her years, has had the satisfaction of watching his career, but has been saddened by its untimely close. He was educated in Nashville in the public schools and at the university, and at 18 years of age began his career as a civil engineer, by practical work with the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. At 20 years of age he went to New Orleans and engaged in the mercantile business.

At the beginning of the war he was a member of the Minute men, but went with the Confederate service with the Crescent riflers. He was tendered a commission, but declined it, and served in the ranks. Taken sick several times he would recuperate and return to the service, and was finally placed in the Engineer Corps. At the close of the war he was on Gen. Fagan's staff.

At the close of the war he went to Nashville and then to Memphis, where he lived until coming to California in 1863. After a short residence in San Francisco he came to Southern California and lived first at Anaheim, coming to Los Angeles in 1880, where he has since resided. Following his profession principally, he at one time was City Surveyor, and has been at the front in all enterprises which have advanced its material welfare.

The deceased was a prominent member of the Masonic order. At the time of his death he was Past Master of Pentalfa Lodge No. 202, Past High Priest of Signa Chapter, Past Illustrious Master of Los Angeles Council No. 11, R. and S. M., a member of the Los Angeles Lion Commandery, Grand Conductor of Work of the Grand Council and Inspector of this district of the Royal Arch Masons.

He leaves an immediate family, consisting of a widow and five children, to mourn his death. The Masons were in charge of the remains last night at the residence, and they will conduct the funeral ceremonies, together with Rev. W. J. Chichester, D. D. The funeral will be from the residence at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

## BASE-BALL.

## The Los Angeles Boys Badly Done Up.

The Los Angeles nine suffered a signal defeat at the hands of the Pomona boys yesterday, the reckoning being 2 to 7. The official score was as follows:

LOS ANGELES.	A.	R.	E.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Long, 3d b.	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Woolley, 3d b.	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Brown, 3d b.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Hartley, 3d b.	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Youngworth, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pier, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Peterson, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ross, 1st b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Leland, c.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	2	3	18	7	4	0	1	0

POMONA.	A.	R.	E.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Graves, c.	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Sirong, p.	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Thurman, 3d b.	4	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Taylor, 1st b.	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Martin, 1st b.	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
McArthur, 1st b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Amer, 2d b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Henry, 1st b.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Clapp, c.	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	25	7	5	21	6	1	1	0

Score by innings: 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2  
Pomona: 0 0 6 1 0 0 0 7  
Two-base hit: Woolley.  
Struck out: By Strong, 9; by Pier, 1; by Ross, 2.  
Base on called balls: Strong, 2; Pier, 4; Ross, 1.  
Empire: O'Neill.  
Score: Morley.

## AT SANTA MONICA.

The Brotherhood Base-ball Club went to Santa Monica yesterday to play the Comets. Score, 9 to 10 in favor of the Brotherhood.

## Chinese Line Runners.

United States Marshal George E. Gard and three deputies reached this city from San Diego last night with fifteen Chinamen, who were captured while attempting to cross the line near Tia Juana. They were taken at once to the County Jail, where they were locked up. They will probably be sent back across the line, only to come over again.

## PRETTY SUMMER OUTFITS.

## Some Charming Styles in Gowns.

## BY A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER.

Frocks That Will Figure at the Watering Places—Newport "Simplicity" and What It Implies—Put Brains into Clothes.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

"Will you kindly describe for me the outfit you would recommend for a lady who is going to Newport or Saratoga or some other fashionable watering-place?"

The question was put to the head of an important dressmaking firm. It elicited a prompt and very courteous reply.

"Certainly, I will show you if you like some clothes prepared for women who are noted for tasteful wardrobes. But first I must say that you will be surprised, in all probability, by the simplicity of the costumes. This applies particularly to Newport toilets, for people who go to Saratoga are given to more showy styles and a greater quantity of finery."

"Perhaps you are incredulous at being told that Newport dress is simple; but by that I mean that while a woman may, and indeed must, if possible, be handsomely dressed at Newport, she must be extremely careful to avoid undue ostentation. Women of wealth and ready to spend it to get a social footing at the summer capital have failed before now simply and solely because they wore clothes that were too striking. Of course a woman with an assured position in society can wear jewelry in the daytime if she chooses, but in the eyes of Newport cottagers what is only eccentricity in a friend is almost a crime in an outsider."

"A woman with a very moderate amount of money may produce an effect at Newport if her dresses are in good taste, fit well and are adapted each to the time and place where it is worn."

"The first dress to be thought of in planning a summer resort wardrobe is the walking gown. There are women who change themselves with twenty and change two or three times a day, but a woman of modest tastes can get on well enough with two and many prefer to have only one, but get that from a good tailor. A tailor-made walking gown costs from \$70 to \$130. All the light shades of suede gray, brown and green, sage, honeysuckle and camel's hairs are good and can be made up becomingly at little expense if a jacket be had to match, lined with some bright, contrasting color: say red against black or pale gold with olive or green. The tarts are still fashionable, here you see in a Pite tartan we are cutting for Mrs. William C. Whitney's young daughter, the one who is coming out next winter. It will be en princess, the front buttoning on the right shoulder and opening over a sash of dark blue cloth; it buttons again below the waist line, has high shouldered coat sleeves and a skirt of the dark blue. A second walking gown, if one affects at all the masculine fashions, might have a cashmere skirt with Highland kits at the sides, a shirt waist of soft striped silk, with studs down the front and a silk belt fastening behind under a smart little jacket."

"For wear with the walking gown one must not choose a big flower hat, picturesque and becoming though it be at a lawn party, but a little toque or turban; say a brown straw, with trimmings of ribbon and white cloverbuds to go with a brown wool. The parasol, too, must be a simple one, with well-arched top, medium-length handle, and no furberows, unless a sash of tartan silk."



The piazza gown.

"The average young woman wants a tennis gown. If she is only moderately athletic she may get with one dress for an occasional afternoon or for the water. Such a dress, suitable for either tennis or yachting, or any informal out-door occasion, may have an underskirt of a delicate green wool, with a tiny figure in cream, and a blouse of cream, with sleeves puffed at the shoulders. If she is an indefatigable player, or spends much time boating, and wants exercise dresses for downright service, they may be more carefully differentiated. A yachting dress, to stand for or the spring of foam-capped waves, must be made of a good serge, and may be a dark blue in color, the round skirt circled with lines of gold. The waist may be a blouse of white washing silk, confined by a belt, the clasp of which is a gold star. The hat may be a soft blue felt, about which is a gold cord, or a regular yachting cap, of a well-glazed hat. With such a suit should go a natty blue serge jacket, lined with gold-colored silk, and a pair of low-cut tan shoes. A tailor won't provide such an outfit short of \$100, but an ingenious woman with the help of a good dressmaker may make a smart figure."

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## Clothing.

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"How about piazza gowns?"

"India silk is as pretty a material as one can find. For morning wear there may be a gay little cotton gown, say of corn-colored or old-rose gingham, made to button up the back, and with a full skirt with a deep hem. For afternoon the India silk is made almost as simply, with surplice waist and velvet ribbon trimmings. For a woman who is young enough it isn't a plan to have one or two white China silk dresses. The silk washes to look as good as new, and nothing else is so fresh and summery. The summer silks will never be appreciated fully until people stop cutting them into elaborate and conventional styles, and trimming them with lace edgings and puffings and rufflings. The grace and beauty of such fabrics calls for full, simple, picturesque designs. Lace hats, with garnitures of white mousseline de sole and flowers, or broad leghorns wreathed with roses and embroidered in blue and old rose. A gown which can be used either as reception or carriage dress is of fawn-colored cloth. The skirt is straight and round. At the foot are vandyke bands of fine gold passementerie. The hat is a large open-crowned one, twisted of black lace and yellow roses, or a little flower bonnet may be worn. Such a gown is useful in a dozen ways to a woman whose dresses are limited in number."

"Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has one of vichy blue faille, slightly trained; over this is a polonaise of blue camel's hair embroidered in silver, which falls on each side and is cut off in the back in two short square tails. A simple carriage gown for Newport is of old rose foulard with a figure in blue. It is trimmed with blue velvet, van roses and embroidered in blue and old rose. A gown which can be used either as reception or carriage dress is of fawn-colored cloth. The skirt is straight and round. At the foot are vandyke bands of fine gold passementerie. The hat is a large open-crowned one, twisted of black lace and yellow roses, or a little flower bonnet may be worn. Such a gown is useful in a dozen ways to a woman whose dresses are limited in number."

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"One was a dancing dress of white and silver tulle in empire style, for a young girl. Another, I believe, was a pink and white gingham, with white lawn hat, gingham parasol, tan-colored shoes and gloves. They were both made, I may say, for the same girl."

"What does an outfit cost, such as you have been describing?"

"Anywhere from \$200 to \$5000. Everything depends on the number of your dresses, and their elaboration. No matter how few they may be or how little they may cost, the main thing is to 'put brains into your clothes.'"

ELLEN OSBORN.

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Vol. XVII.....No. 181

W. D. ENGLISH is being rather extensively spoken of up north as a Democratic candidate for Governor.

BISMARCK continues to do much talking. The veteran statesman evidently chafes under his enforced retirement.

The result of the United States census will be pregnant with surprises to ambitious communities. Many tables of nominal population will have to be revised.

The Haywards Journal carries the name of "W. W. Morrow for Governor" at the head of its columns. The Journal supports Dr. William Simpson of Alameda for the State Senate from that district.

EDITOR KEARNEY of the San Bernardino Courier intimates that he cannot be swayed from his course by any flippant, supercilious, sneering, leering, vicious critics of whatever persuasion, political, social or otherwise.

If the statement is true that half the wealth of the country is owned by less than one-half of one per cent. of the population, it is about time to consider whether that small proportion of wealthy men could not afford to stand a little more taxation. At present they pay comparatively less than poor people.

OUR American millionaires are putting up some pretty big houses nowadays, but they will have to spread themselves some more yet before they equal some of the big residences of Europe. Lord Bute's mansion, called Montatun, near Rothay in Scotland, covers nearly two acres and cost about nine million dollars.

THE Bulletin claims that there is a greater demand for labor in San Francisco than ever before known; that an unprecedented number of buildings are being constructed, and that employment agents cannot fill orders for help. We are glad to hear it. Good times in San Francisco will be followed by good times all over the State.

AN Arizona contemporary thinks that the killing of Mr. Hardie may perhaps prove the turning point to this class of murders. The renegades will probably be hunted to their holes. It is to be hoped that such may be the case. The southern frontier of Arizona is rendered continually dangerous by these red fiends, and the development of the Territory much retarded.

THE Trombone—that journal which boasts that it may be safely carried into the family boudoir—does not hesitate to encourage promiscuous gambling, by publishing Louisiana lottery advertisements, but in order to even things up somewhat, it also prints extracts from other papers strongly denouncing the New Orleans confidence game. This is blowing hot and cold with a vengeance.

THE meeting yesterday evening in Hazard's Pavilion in favor of closing the saloons on Sundays, was large and enthusiastic, the attendance being estimated at four thousand. Most of the leading interests of the city were represented among the vice-presidents. Strong resolutions were passed and it was announced that a monster petition would be presented to the Council today. The action of the Council on the petition will be awaited with much interest.

WE may be able to dispense with horses for driving before long. A German firm is manufacturing a light pleasure carriage that is propelled by gas generated from benzine or some similar material. The motor, which is invisible from the outside, is in the rear of the carriage and over the axle. The benzine is carried in a closed copper receptacle under the seat, from which it passes in drops to the generator. On a good road that is nearly level the carriage is propelled at the speed of ten miles per hour. The cost of running is merely nominal. The speed of the motor is absolutely under the control of the person in the carriage and is regulated by the person who performs the office of driver. It is regulated by a lever, which can be moved by the hand or foot. A person desiring to ride at a certain speed can place the lever at a fixed point and have nothing to do but steer the carriage. If the track is straight it is not necessary to touch the steering apparatus.

## ARGONAUTIC SOUR GRAPES.

Frank Pixley, in his capacity of today to Senator Stanford, fills a page of the latest issue of The Argonaut with abuse of Mr. Huntington and fulsome laudation of the California Senator. He seeks to influence stockholders in the Southern Pacific, through their pockets, warning them that, if this quarrel is not stopped, the railroad property will be largely injured. Huntington is twitted with being a stranger to California, in no wise identified with its interests. We are told that, "because of his social position, his family surroundings, his views upon the Chinese question and his personal qualifications, he is not personally popular." His asserted personal and family shortcomings are contrasted with Mrs. Stanford's kindergartens and Mr. Stanford's university, and we are told finally that Mr. Huntington "is the inferior of Gov. Stanford in every quality which entitles a man to personal respect, and which should entitle him to public esteem."

Mr. Pixley is naturally displeased with Mr. Huntington for cutting his journal off the pay-roll of the railroad company, but he can scarcely expect the people of the State to share his anger. Californians know both Mr. Stanford and Mr. Pixley, very well. They understand them, their characters and their motives thoroughly. They also know Mr. Huntington fairly well, and are quite willing to risk the awful consequences which Mr. Pixley tries to make them believe will result from the new state of affairs. They have no fear that the difference between the two railroad potentates can result calamitously to the State or injure any honest man. It may prove very unpleasant to those who have received pay to assist the railroad company in defeating the will of the people, but to the people at large—to the cause of honest government—it will prove an unmixed benefit, and the more disclosures that are made the better.

Mr. Pixley will not benefit his employer, Mr. Stanford, by the course which he has taken in abusing the present president of the company. The people of California—with the exception of those whose incomes have been cut off—are well pleased with Mr. Huntington's programme. They intend to give him a fair chance to prove that he means what he has said, and all Mr. Pixley's frothing and fuming will not affect them in the slightest.

It is said that The Argonaut's chief circulation is in England. Possibly Mr. Pixley's position on the Southern Pacific question may suit his readers there, but there are very few in California who regard his verbose diatribes as anything but what they are, the specious arguments of a hired attorney.

## COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

The Supreme Court Commissioners in San Francisco have filed an opinion affirming the right of the State to compel the vaccination of children before admitting them to the public schools. This decision may be legally sound, but it is of questionable propriety, and will be received with marked disapprobation by many of our best citizens.

Waiving all discussion as to the efficacy or non-efficacy of Jenner's process, it is a fact that very grave doubts are entertained on the subject by a large number of earnest and intelligent people, including many members of the medical profession. Such doubts are founded upon many undisputed facts, among others, that cases are by no means uncommon of infection after vaccination has been successfully performed; that many instances are on record of the contraction of dangerous diseases, loss of limbs, and even of life, as a result of the process; and, finally, that the opinion of vaccinators as to the frequency with which the process should be undergone is constantly changing. Jenner maintained that once in a lifetime was sufficient; then we were told that we must be vaccinated every seven years, while now some physicians say it should be done yet more frequently.

There being so many legitimate doubts upon the subject, the propriety of making vaccination compulsory upon school children may well be questioned. There is quite a rage for inoculation at present among physicians. It is practiced for hydrophobia, it has been essayed for yellow fever, it is recommended for cholera, and it was at one time even proposed for syphilis. If we can be compelled to inject into our children impure matter from a calf, as a preventive against smallpox, why not also rabies from a dog, or cholera or yellow fever germs, whenever there is danger from those diseases? To what extent might this asserted right of the State to inject foreign matter into the bodies of citizens be carried?

Should this decision be maintained by the highest tribunal in the land, to which it will undoubtedly be appealed, the result will be that many parents will keep their children from school, rather than subject them to a treatment of which they so strongly disapprove.

## THE CENSUS—A QUESTIONABLE FEATURE.

The work of taking the census of the United States commences today. It will be a gigantic undertaking, and citizens should give the enumerators every facility in their labors.

Regarding one feature of the census catechism, the Medical Journal has the following to say:

A published list of the points on which information is to be asked for, and refusal to give it to involve a penalty in the shape of a heavy fine, by the census enumerators, contains the following: "Whether suffering from acute or chronic disease, with name of disease and length of time afflicted." "Whether defective in mind, sight, hearing or speech, or whether crippled, maimed or deformed, with name of defect." We have no hesitation in saying that questions on these points are useless for statistical purposes, because, so far as they are answered at all they will be answered ignorantly, mendaciously or evasively in the great majority of cases. To put such questions to every man and woman in the United States is a piece of offensive impudence, to attach a penalty of refusal to answer them is a monstrous

oppression. The atrocious scheme ought to be crushed by those in authority. There is no doubt that a truthful answer to these questions will be extensively shirked, especially by women, and as the value of any department of the census depends entirely upon its completeness and accuracy, they might well have been omitted. They are "down on the list," however, and the enumerator has no option in the matter. Citizens should see that the census man is treated with politeness and candor. His task is not altogether an easy or pleasant one.

## AMONG THE POLITICIANS.

Boss Buckley has gone east, accompanied by Jerry Driscoll, Jake Rudolph and Jake Farley.

Mariposa Democrats endorse J. D. Spencer for Clerk of the Supreme Court and G. C. Goucher for Senator.

C. C. Wright will be boomed for Congress in the Second District by the Democrats. Marion Biggs now represents that district.

George C. Perkins, W. F. Whittier, D. J. Staples, Wendell Easton and W. L. Merry have started in to boom W. W. Morrow for Governor.

J. B. Stotson, Wendell Easton, Republicans, Fleet F. Strother and Colin M. Boyd, Democrats, are candidates for Mayor of San Francisco.

The Fresno delegates to the Democratic State Convention will work for the nomination of J. D. Spencer for Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Dr. Rowell seems to be gaining strength every day as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Sixth District. If merit and fitness amount to anything the Doctor will get the nomination.

Gen. Vandever embarrasses his friends. His last election was an enthusiastic one, and he is a nice old gentleman. It is an ungracious task to say to a man that he is past the time when he can perform the duties of an office he has held, but frequently it must be said. Gen. Vandever has not the ghost of a chance for a renomination, and should be told so. It pains us that he does not gracefully retire. His reconsideration will not affect the situation.

A letter from Gen. Vandever is published in the San Diego Union expressly stating that he is a candidate for reelection. This is a very great surprise to his many friends who have been led into pledges to other parties. Relying on Mr. Vandever's statement that he would not be a candidate. This letter comes too late to do any good. We are well aware of the feeling in the five southern counties of the district, and know that a renomination means certain defeat. The former magnificent majority will melt away like the morning dew. Mr. Vandever's friends will do him a good service by pulling him off of the track, and that quickly.

## STATE AND COAST.

The Yuba county Grand Jury recommends that liquor licenses be taxed \$300 a quarter.

There are 1275 school children in the city of Fresno, 1280 being white, 33 colored and 12 Indian.

The Redlands Citrongraph learns that the proper "cut off" in the Loop line of the Santa Fe will probably be abandoned, and that the road will run to Montevideo.

Fred V. Rathbone, a broken-down sporting man and bartender, suicided at the St. David's House, Howard street, San Francisco, by turning on the gas in his room.

Ontario's school census shows 168 boys and 155 girls, a total of 323. Add to this those under school age, 83, and it makes a grand total of 404 children.

The schooner Novelty arrived at San Francisco from Port Blakely, a distance of eight hundred miles, on Thursday last, making the trip in the unusually short time of four days.

An ex-Oakland "doomsdayer" by the name of Williams preached about the coming annihilation of the world at Bumble Bee, Ariz., during two days of last week, but on the third day the Sheriff snatched him up and had him sent to Prescott as a lunatic.

According to the Bureau (Nev.) Sentinel J. G. Ford & Co. have 30,000 head of sheep ranging in that county. The wool clip of the firm this year was eighty tons and sold for \$40,000. The firm has also \$12,000 worth of mutton sheep this season. From one to two hundred muttons are raised annually with the sheep and thrive on the range with them.

Amusements at the Soldiers' Home. SOLDIERS' HOME, May 31.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Owing to the preparations for Memorial day the usual Thursday evening dramatic performance was postponed to this evening.

The library was crowded to its utmost capacity, and to judge by the frequent and continued applause, the audience was delighted.

The programme consisted of a comedy, a farce and two Shakespearean selections, the whole opening and closing with songs by our home glee club. The hit of the evening was a comedy, "A Rose for the Old Man," by Mr. Haines as "Mr. Thorne," and Mr. McGarvey as "Jack," were both well up in their parts; while Miss Hoyt as "Rose Thorne," and Miss Hilda Hasse as "Kate," were positively charming. There was a life and abandon in their acting that is unusual in amateurs, and showed careful study of their roles.

These weekly entertainments have a humanizing influence, tending to break the monotony, the dead-sea calm of life at the Soldiers' Home.

White for Senator. [San Francisco Star.]

We should be glad to see Stephen M. White chosen Senator for California, a declaration in favor of the next session of the Legislature. In order to have any chance whatever, however, Mr. White's friends must bestir themselves in good season, and they must, above all, secure from the coming Democratic State Convention a declaration in favor of the Democratic party the operation would instantly shut off a number of sacks from the greedy grabs of the boss and his co-thieves. And the measure would be the most practical kind of a declaration in favor of the election of Senators by the people—which is sound and thorough-going Democracy.

## SPORTS.

## California Horses Seem to Be Not in It.

## NOTHING BUT PLACE HONORS.

But Wait Until They Get Acclimated—Pugilistic Gossip—Sullivan, Jackson, McAlliffe—Base-ball Talk.

The great stake events in the East are taking place daily now, but in them all California seems unable to capture anything better than place honors. Not a California owner has yet been able to send a horse under the wire a winner.

The great Toboggan Slide handicap, three-quarters of a mile, came off Saturday at Westchester, and August Belmont's great race mare Fides succeeded in winning in the sensational time of 1:04.

Our California world-beater, El Rio Rey, held the record of 1:11, made at the same track last year. At the time of making his record, El Rio Rey carried 126 pounds, while Fides carried 118. El Rio Rey's performance does not lose any of its glory from this fact alone, for had Fides carried even weight with Geraldine (122 pounds), she would probably have been beaten by Porter Ashe's famous sprinter, Geraldine, in a good second in this race, and earned for her owner \$2000, second money. The stake event, however, was worth about twenty thousand dollars to the winner.

In the Débutante stakes run last Saturday, Baldwin's Esperanza, 2 years old (Barnes up), ran third in a large field.

Senator Rose started Rover in a stake event, but he was outclassed. There is no doubt, however, that in another month, when the California contingent have become thoroughly acclimated, they will prove themselves breeders.

Russell and Eclipse, both sensational 2-year-olds, are California-bred horses, raised on J. B. Haggin's Rancho del Paso stock farm. Eclipse was sold as a yearling for less than \$500, and when his owner was asked to name his price for the colt, recently he answered: "Twenty-five thousand dollars, and I don't care much about selling at that price." Russell won the great American stakes in hollow style, and although both of these colts have been beaten, they are today the most promising 2-year-olds now in training. It is confidently predicted that Rey del Rey, El Rio Rey's brother, will eclipse them all when he makes his appearance, which will be at the St. Louis meeting.

Terre Haute, Ind., will soon be the center of attraction for lovers of trotters. The circuit opens there on June 3d, and the fastest flyers of the country are quartered there. Sunol and Palo Alto are the center of attraction, and they are both in elegant condition. Margaret S., Roy Wilkes, Adonis, Estrella, Direct and other California wonders are also at Terre Haute.

Margaret S. is expected to win the Horseman stakes in three straight heats, and to do it, she will have to go in 2:16 or better, but good judges are of the opinion that she can do the feat.

For some time it has been rumored that Electioneer, Senator Stanford's great stallion, had been permanently disabled, but later reports show conclusively that the grand old horse is entirely sound.

Los Angeles meeting next month ought to prove the greatest drawing card ever arranged in California. The races have been admirably arranged, with two running and two trotting or pacing events each day. This is the largest programme ever issued in the State, and with the good purses offered ought to bring to this city all the famous horses in the State.

It is now definitely settled that John L. Sullivan and Joe McAlliffe will not meet until after the Sullivan-Jackson fight. There is no question about the eagerness of both pugilists to meet each other, but Sullivan's engagement with Jackson will prevent it.

McAlliffe is willing to earn undying glory by whipping Sullivan, and John L. thinks it the easiest trick in the world to pick up Joe's \$5000, which, just at the present time, he is sadly in need of.

Joe Ellingsworth will not have a chance at Charley Turner, the colored Stockton middle-weight, as he has been matched to fight Fitzsimmons, who defeated Billy McCarthy last week.

One of the greatest events to come off soon is the Young Mitchell-Lablanche fight. The Marine has grown very smart and will have no trouble in getting down to weight, while his younger opponent is fitted in every way for the match.

Billy Manning of this city is giving boxing exhibitions in the smaller towns in Southern California. He showed last Saturday night in Pasadena.

## BASE-BALL.

Up to May 25th the California League stood as follows:

Team	Wins	Losses	Percentage
San Francisco	17	11	.607
Oakland	16	14	.533
Sacramento	14	14	.500
Stockton	10	18	.357

San Francisco still has a good lead, but Oakland is trending closely in her wake. Stockton has dropped back to the rear, and Sacramento is a good third.

Oakland has a new pitcher in Carsey, a New York boy, who made his first appearance a week or so ago. He made a good showing, although not a "phenom" by any means.

Young still keeps up his pennant-winning gait, and is rated today as the premier pitcher of the coast.

Puente Lohman has caught on in Oakland, as it was predicted he would. His base throwing is the finest ever seen on a California diamond.

Santa Ana's Dungan has lost his batting eye, and does not bat the deceptive spher in his old-time style. Every lover of base-ball in this city will wish Brittan success with his new club. He is a clever all-round player, of good habits and gentlemanly address, and will do Los Angeles credit. Good reports are heard of Dailey, who is twirling for the Peorias.

Borchers, Stockton's former pitcher, has left for Portland, Or. He is one of the best pitchers on this coast, but thorough and reliable on account of his love of drink.

An exchange says: "Both Mike Kelly and Buck Ewing feel their importance and do not hesitate showing it by quitting the game at any stage when they feel so disposed."

Comiskey's new racket is to walk up to the umpire and say: "Mr. Jones,

don't think I'm kicking. I only want to request you to endeavor to use more discretion in the matter of balls and strikes. That's all." Then the umpire faints.

## SUNDAY CLOSING.

Sometimes Well Enforced, Even in New York.

[New York Mail and Express.] During the ever-memorable period when the Metropolitan police was in the height of its efficiency and glory, under command of Thomas C. Acton, it demonstrated the practicability of preventing the sale of intoxicating drinks, beer included, on Sunday.

And all classes of men, including habitual drinkers, united in giving their testimony in favor of this stringent enforcement of the most beneficent law on the statute books. The quiet streets, the diminution of crimes of violence, the homes made happier, the savings of the hard earnings of laborers who had been in the habit of Sunday drinking, the rest given to the men engaged in the liquor traffic—all these direct results of the Sunday closing of the liquor and beer saloons were justly regarded as immeasurable blessings, for which all good citizens should be grateful.

It might be thought to be secured permanently for the good of the people of the city. We are surprised that any member of the Excise Commission should propose or favor any sort of traffic in intoxicating drinks on Sunday. It is easy for the police to enforce a total prohibition of the traffic on Sunday, but it is not possible to allow the sale of beer, for instance, during any portion of Sunday, and at the same time to prevent the sale of liquor during the whole of the day in thousands of places.

It would be far better to have the saloons of all classes closed from 10 p. m. of Saturday to 6 a. m. of Monday, than to allow them to remain open till midnight, to the injury of the families whose natural supporters are afforded too many temptations to spend most of their week's wages on drink.

There is no good and sufficient reason for allowing beer to be sold at all on Sunday. There are many and great reasons why it should not be sold at all on that day. If the Excise Commissioners persist in surrendering any portion of the Sunday quiet to the demands of the beer interests, they will find that the best citizenship of this city will condemn such a concession as being craven, cowardly and unwise in the last degree.

The old style American Sunday is peculiarly the boon of boons to the laboring classes, large masses of whom would speedily become slaves to capital and to their own appetites if the European Sunday were to be fully inaugurated. The right place to fight against foreign notions of Sunday observance is on the picket line. The right time to fight them is whenever any sort of invasion of the American Sunday is begun in behalf of any interest, however powerful.

## BASE-BALL.

Oakland Loses an Eleven-Inning Game to Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, June 1.—[By the Associated Press.] The Oaks were defeated by the Sacramento today in an eleven-inning contest. The visitors were two runs ahead up to the end of the eighth inning, but the score was tied by the Sacramento in the ninth. In the tenth no runs were made. In the eleventh the Sacramento made two runs and Oakland failed to score. The Sacramento won by a score of 7 to 5.

## STOCKTON DEFEATED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The home club won the game today by bunting hits in the sixth inning, making five runs. Kilroy and Vogt made their first appearance in this city as the Stockton battery, and played an excellent game. Young and Stephens filled the same places for San Francisco. Score: San Francisco, 8; Stockton, 4.

## GAMES IN THE EAST.

COLUMBUS, June 1.—Columbus, 14; Athletics, 15.

SYRACUSE, June 1.—Syracuse, 6; Toledo, 5.

ROCHESTER, June 1.—Rochester, 0; Louisville, 3.

BROOKLYN, June 1.—Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 6.

## An Acrobat Murdered.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The body of an acrobat named Murdock, who had been missing since Friday, was found floating in the river today dead. Five ugly wounds on the head indicated murder. Murdock was a white and a large sum of money said to have been in his possession are missing. The disappearance of Murdock was very promptly reported by his partner, West. The latter left the city, saying he was going to Racine. The police have telegraphed to that city asking that West be arrested.

## The San Joaquin Very High.

NEWMAN, June 1.—The San Joaquin River, from Hill's Ferry to Crow's Lake, a distance of twelve miles, has overflowed its banks. The river never was so high before. Considerable stock was pastured along the river in land submerged, but no loss is reported.

## Clearing-house Reports.

BOSTON, June 1.—The total gross exchanges for last week, as shown by dispatches from leading clearing-houses of the United States and Canada, were \$1,075,165, an increase of 48 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year.

## Trying Pasture Remedies.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Seven boys bitten by a mad dog recently in St. Joseph, Ill., arrived from that city today. They were taken to the New York Pasteur Institute, where they received prompt attention from Dr. Gibier.

## Threaten to Strike.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—This afternoon the carpenters' union, at a mass meeting, resolved to strike tomorrow, if the bosses do not agree to nine hours for a day's work. Nine hundred carpenters are affected.

## The Ashland Mine Fire.

ASHLAND (Pa.), June 1.—The situation at the burning mine is unchanged. Men are at work driving shafts. It is impossible to give a definite statement of the extent of the fire, as only part of it can be seen.

## A Banker's Suicide.

MARINETTA (Wis.), June 1.—O. C. Brown, a millionaire banker of this city, committed suicide today by shooting himself. He has been ill and temporarily insane.

## Death of an Inventor.

TRENTON (N. J.), June 1.—Francis C. Lowther, aged 81, once a civil engineer of note and inventor of the railway turn-table, died today.

## A Pioneer Dead.

FOREST CITY, June 1.—Mrs. Nancy Gregg, a pioneer and resident of this place since 1854, died yesterday and was buried today.

## A PITIABLE CASE.

## A Lady's Downfall Due to Morphine.

The Great Sale of Breweries in San Francisco Consummated.

Seven and a Half Millions the Price to Be Paid.

Sight-seers Visit the Scene of the Oakland Calamity—Crocker Says Engineer Dunn Was to Blame.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—[By the Associated Press.] Mrs. Mary Compton, wife of T. J. Compton, a well-known merchant of Potter Valley, Mendocino county, was taken to the receiving hospital late tonight by W. H. Yarnell, a relative, who brought her all the way from Searcy, Ark.

"She is hopelessly insane," said Yarnell. "A telegram in reference to her pitiable condition was sent to her husband, Mrs. Compton is the mother of two young children. Some five weeks ago her health was giving way rapidly, when she received news that her brother had died at Searcy. She determined to go to Arkansas to see her brother's grave, and thinking the journey would improve her health, her husband consented. After she reached Searcy her health broke rapidly and she began to use morphine injections until she almost became a slave to the habit. I decided to take her back to her husband. One can scarcely imagine what a terrible time I had during the five nights and days I watched over her on the train. At times she was very violent, and would smash everything in sight, and hurl every article she could lay her hands on out of the car windows."

## BOUGHT THE BREWERIES.

An English Syndicate Completes a Huge Deal.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—[By the Associated Press.] The Chronicle says that today's mail brought legal documents consummating the sale of local breweries to an English syndicate for \$7,500,000. The new corporation will be known as the San Francisco breweries, limited, and the board of management in San Francisco consists of William Alvord, S. G. Murphy, E. A. Denike, John H. Wieland and H. Dutard.

The breweries purchased are the Wieland, Fredericksburg, United States, Chicago, Willows, Oakland, Brookland, Pacific and Hoffman.

## THE OAKLAND DISASTER.

Col. Crocker Says It Was Due to the Engineer's Carelessness.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—[By the Associated Press.] The scene







## STANLEY IN LOVE.

## That Same "Divinity That Shapes Our Ends."

## A CLEVER, UNWRITTEN ROMANCE

Early Plans of the Famous Explorer Thwarted—A Man Who May Yet Be Governor-General of Central Africa.

[COPYRIGHT, 1890.]

NEW YORK, May 25.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] Miss Tennant is not the first person to whom Henry M. Stanley has been under engagement of marriage. His early sweetheart now lives in this city, and his attachment for her was highly romantic.

A few years ago he was only a plain newspaper man, plowing his way through the usual reporter's vicissitudes, and some of us still well remember the quiet, beardless fellow who, although unassuming with the crowd, "grappled with hooks of steel" to his friends. Today he is honored among the princes of the world; he left us young, vigorous, hopeful; he has returned to civilization—prematurely old, exhausted and a cynic—all because of a woman.

Concerning his early career, Stanley has been exasperatingly reticent, but enough has leaked out from one source and another to warrant the assertion that few eminent men began life under less promising conditions than those which surrounded him in his youth. We know that he was born in Denbigh, Wales, in the year 1840, that his parents were abjectly poor, and until the age of 13, the boy was practically a public charge. Even at his



Henry M. Stanley.

early age, however, he exhibited the sturdy traits that have characterized his later years. His father being dead and his mother having remarried, some thereafter became a hateful spot on account of his brutal treatment by a new master.

Naturally bright, he picked up here and there bits of useful knowledge and acquired enough of the elements of education to enable him to teach school, which he did until an opportunity presented itself to come to America. Shipping as a cabin-boy, he sailed for New Orleans. Up to this time he had been known by the name of Rowlands.

During his stay in that city, his intelligence attracted the attention of a Mr. Stanley, by whom he was adopted, and whose name he at once assumed. His patron dying shortly after, the young man was again thrown on his own resources. The outbreak of the civil war at this period afforded him an opportunity to enter a new field of adventure, and Stanley joined the Confederate army. Taken a prisoner in one of the western engagements, he was fortunate enough to be exchanged, and on regaining his freedom enlisted in the Confederate service, this time selecting the navy as a field more congenial to his restless and active spirit. It is said that he was an acting ensign on an iron-clad and one of the crew of the Alabama when, toward the close of the war, she went down in the deadly duel with the Kearsarge.

Making his way to New York after the cessation of hostilities, Stanley gained the confidence of James Gordon Bennett, and in 1867 was sent as a correspondent of the New York Herald to Abyssinia. Here, by his daring and journalistic enterprise, he began to achieve high honors. On his return from Coomassie and Magdala he was sent to Spain, but in 1869 was suddenly summoned from Madrid to lead an expedition into the heart of Africa for the discovery, if possible, of the river Nile, which had long since had aroused the gravest apprehensions. How he succeeded in this endeavor, returned to England in 1872, and was received with distinguished consideration by the Queen, the Royal Geographical Society and other learned bodies, are incidents that have become a part of the history of our time.

And now occurred the particular episode that has elicited this article. Stanley remained in England long enough to superintend the publication of his book entitled, "How I Found Livingstone." Then, in order to fill a lecturing engagement, as well as to revisit friends, he returned to the United States.

His personal appearance at that time, as may be seen from the portrait accompanying this sketch, was that of a man of abundant health, with a physique that showed no trace of the hardship through which he had passed, and a nature which had not been soured by jealousies, doubts or antagonisms. He weighed probably one hundred and seventy pounds; his hair was dark, short and inclined to be curly; his brown eyes seemed to be ever on the alert and penetrative, and the firmly-molded lips and broad chin in themselves indicated unusual strength of character. In his manner, he was direct, but in all references to himself or his achievements he evinced peculiar modesty. The quiet dignity of the man constituted one of the attractions of his personality.

The reception accorded to him by his journalistic associates, especially by those belonging to the then-existing New York Herald Club, was well calculated to impress upon him the magnitude of the work he had performed, and we all felt that he stood chief among the intrepid spirits of the press who, in obedience to instructions, have gone forward in peace and war to give the public the story of great events. The manner in which he was treated by a portion of the press, however, was of a very different character. By some of the newspapers, now loud in their praise, he was denounced as a fraud, charlatan and adventurer.

Even the old travel-stained cap of Livingstone and his personal letters, which Stanley, on the night of the famous Herald Club dinner, presented to the brother of the explorer who had

come from Canada for the occasion, were characterized by more than one newspaper as the inventions of a clever journalistic swindler. Those of us who knew the man knew better, but there is little doubt that these infamous attacks upon one who for three years had single-handed and alone conquered difficulties such as few men ever have had to encounter, aroused a sense of indignation in his breast. Nor was this indignation modified by his subsequent failure to elicit popular interest upon the lecture platform, that failure being largely brought about by the adverse criticisms referred to. It must be confessed, however, that Stanley at that time was not calculated to establish a success as a public speaker. He excelled no personal magnetism; his treatment of the subjects of African travel was geographical, statistical and dry. There were bits of description here and there, which, eloquently delivered, would have aroused enthusiasm, but they came from him with commonplace effect and the audience dispersed feeling little better satisfied than if they had spent the evening studying a map of Africa or going through a museum of equatorial curiosities.

An offset to these disappointments was to be found in the social honors that the best citizens of every hand desired to pay him. Strange to say, however, Stanley rarely showed to advantage in any public gathering. In a throng of ladies and gentlemen he was painfully diffident and shy, while in the society of two or three chosen spirits he was a delightful companion, conversing with ease and a charming grace such as those who enjoyed these confidences will never forget.

There was one residence in New York where he was especially welcome, and which he was never weary of visiting. It was the home of a lovely girl, at that time probably 22 years of age, finely educated, highly accomplished, witty, self-reliant, something more, in fact than a mere woman of the world, and withal very wealthy. Stanley fell in love with her "at first sight," and the attachment appeared to be mutual. Day after day he spent an hour or two in her presence, and his strong nature was gradually absorbed in the one grand passion of a man's life.

It was at this juncture in his affairs that the writer, on a bright Sunday afternoon, found Stanley in his elegant apartments in a Broadway hotel ruminating over some of the possibilities that always seemed to be uppermost in his active mind. His surroundings were characteristic. The parlor, blue as it was with African bric-a-brac, was a vision of beauty. The walls were hung with quaint weapons and curious specimens of native skill, while scattered here and there about the room thousands of elegant trifles revealed the esthetic taste of the occupant. Kalula, his barbaric little body servant whom he had brought from Ujiji, a very black, but intelligent and bright-eyed native lad, lay asleep upon a huge lion's skin which was spread upon the floor. Stanley himself was dividing his time between a cigar and a siesta as he reclined upon a lounge, half hidden beneath the folds of a magnificent African robe.

"Come in—a royal welcome," was his cheery greeting as I opened the door, "for I'm nursing my pet scheme and want help." The parlor, blue as it was with African bric-a-brac, was a vision of beauty. The walls were hung with quaint weapons and curious specimens of native skill, while scattered here and there about the room thousands of elegant trifles revealed the esthetic taste of the occupant. Kalula, his barbaric little body servant whom he had brought from Ujiji, a very black, but intelligent and bright-eyed native lad, lay asleep upon a huge lion's skin which was spread upon the floor. Stanley himself was dividing his time between a cigar and a siesta as he reclined upon a lounge, half hidden beneath the folds of a magnificent African robe.

"I have at my immediate command," Stanley continued, "forty thousand dollars cash, in part the result of the sales of my several works and in part money received from James Gordon Bennett for my services to the Herald in finding Livingstone. With sixty or one hundred thousand dollars more, I can perfect this magnificent scheme. Briefly outlining the details, my first step will be to return to England and there build two or three small portable steamers and a number of transportation boats for use on the African lakes and rivers. I shall then select eight or ten well-equipped and rugged young fellows as sub-lieutenants, build one or more strong depots and are houses fortified against attack and then proceed to open lines of communication between the interior and the coast, whence shipments may be made to the markets of the world."

"But how and where do you expect to raise this additional capital?" I inquired. "Through you, and right here in New York," answered Stanley with energy, raising himself on one elbow. "Take me down to Wall street tomorrow," continued he, "as financial editor of the Herald you will introduce me to some of the wealthy magnates there and I'll do the rest. I ought to raise the money in an hour." Promising to do as he suggested, the conversation turned upon his plans when he should revisit New York to claim the hand of his African wife. "Ah, my boy," he exclaimed, "then I shall realize the dream of my life. When I shall have tapped the reservoirs of Tanganyika and Nyanza money will begin to flow in streams that will satisfy any reasonable desire, and I'll be able to do as I please."

"I'm going to build a magnificent house on the Hudson and rest for the remainder of my life. I can see the house now—broad halls, a great gallery of rare pictures, rooms of oriental grandeur, grounds with lakes and wooded paths, an African temple built especially for the boys, like that in which I lived so long with Livingstone, where my newspaper friends can come

when they want to work or play; and all the surroundings of luxury and taste that the experience of a traveler can suggest."

It was a very beautiful castle in Spain and peopled with very beautiful fairies of the explorer's imagination. Agreeably to appointment, we went on the following day to Wall street where Stanley was introduced to a number of capitalists and influential gentlemen from whom he received much attention, but that was all. Stanley told us that he had mapped out his plans. The millionaires listened respectfully, and then declined his proposition "with thanks." Not one of them seemed to appreciate the value of the opportunity thus presented and since so amply demonstrated.

Disappointed and chagrined, Stanley returned to his hotel, remarking that he would no longer look for cooperation in America, for in London or Brussels he could easily obtain ten times the amount needed for his enterprise.

A few weeks later he bade farewell to his American friends and sailed for England. Now comes the climax of his romance. Six months after his departure, the girl to whom he was betrothed married another. From the moment he heard of this act of the faithless woman, Stanley became a changed man. The sequel shows that the United States lost its charm for him from that hour, and that he was only too glad to bury himself once more in African wilds. If he lives, it is safe to surmise that England will reward him for the part he has recently performed in opening that country to her commerce as generously as she has rewarded her other public servants, like Hastings, Napier and Gordon; and Stanley may yet become the Governor-General of all her possessions in Central Africa, a territory which, but for the short-sightedness of a few American capitalists, might now be dotted with the Stars and Stripes floating over hundreds of trading stations.

As for the sickle innamorata who figures in this story, she may find consolation in the thought that she is indirectly responsible for driving her old lover to his high achievements, and should she by chance meet him in the near future, it is quite on the cards that the may behold in him one wearing the badge of knighthood—Sir Henry Stanley; for he has earned a niche in the temple of fame and a tomb in Westminster Abbey. F. G. DE FONTAINE.

## How is Your Blood?

I had a malignant breaking out on my leg below the knee, and was cured sound and well with two and a half bottles of S. S. S. Other blood medicines had failed to do me any good.

WILL C. BEATTY, Yorkville, S. C.



I was troubled from childhood with an aggravated case of Tetter, and three bottles of S. S. S. cured me permanently.

WALLACE MANN, Manville, I. T.

Our cure on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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ESSENCE

LIFE

This great strengthening remedy and nerve tonic is the most positive cure known for

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Loss of Vital Power, Sleeplessness, Depression, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Blurred Vision, Headache, Leucorrhea, Gleet, Gonorrhea, Depression of Spirit, Aversion to Society, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Confidence, Business, Listlessness, Unfitness for Study or Business and finding life a burden, safely, permanently and privately cured.

PRICES—\$2.50 in liquid or pill form, or five times the quantity, 10c. Address

DR. P. STEINHART,

Rooms 7 and 8, No. 2154 W. First St.

(Old Number, 1154.)

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Office hours 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 1.

All communications strictly confidential.

The Celebrated French Cure,

Warranted "APHRODITE" or money refunded.

It is sold on a

POSITIVE

GUARANTEE

To cure any form

of nervous debility

or any disorder of

the generative or

urinary system, whether

arising from the

excessive use of

stimulants, or from

indulgence in

vice, or from

poisoning, or from

any other cause, it

is the only remedy

known to cure

these diseases

without the use of

drugs, and it is

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## HOPE FOR THE AGED.

## A Prominent Man Shows How Elderly People Can Prolong Their Lives and Avoid Weakness and Suffering.

Charles Dickson, a well-known writer, writes a truer thing than the following: "Can anything be more pitiable than the sight of elderly men or women who realize that the strength of earlier years is departing? How the glow of life whose end is darkness they look, and wonder if their weary steps will carry them painlessly to the end."

Any elderly person who feels a trembling of the nerves, a weakness of the muscles, lessened vitality, decreased vigor, chilled hands or feet, needs, nay, must have, assistance. Money cannot render it. Drugs should be avoided. Here is what one of the greatest of modern physicians, a no less personage than Dr. Gardner, says on the subject: "Elderly persons who in winter suffer from cold feet and find artificial heat applied externally fail to afford relief, may, with undoubted propriety and advantage, take whiskey and hot water on going to bed. If a headache or faint tongue follow, the inference is the spirit was weak, probably containing a great deal of impurity as chemistry can employ."

There is only one absolutely pure whiskey free from fusel oil, and that is the well-known and justly popular Duff's Pure Malt Whiskey. It has all the properties that contribute to health and vigor, and none that injure. It cannot harm the stomach even of a child. It is sold in virtually all well-managed stores and is the most popular of all. Be sure and take no other.

## LINES OF CITY BUSINESS.

Bakeries and Restaurants.

VIENNA BAKERY AND LUNCH, 3 N. Spring

Books and Stationery.

R. F. GARDNER, dealer in books, news and stationery, 33 N. Spring st., corner Franklin.

LAZARUS & MELZER, 111 N. Spring st.

Clothing—Retail.

MULLEN, BLUETT & CO., cor. Spring and First

Chicago Delicacy Store.

MRS. BUSCH & DOWNNEY, 236 N. Spring st.

Chemists and Assayers.

WADE & WADE, chemists and assayers, First st. and Broadway.

Iron Works.

BAKER IRON WORKS, 543-544 Beuna Vista.

Los Angeles Abstract Company.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT, SARGENT & HARRIS, 11 Temple st.

Real Estate.

MILLER & HERRIOTT, 34 N. Spring st.

City Towel Supply Company.

CLARK & LITTLE, 135 W. First st., cor. Spring.

Educational.

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING AND TELEGRAPHY.

THE LONGLEY INSTITUTE, 128 W. First st.

Kindergarten Training.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING, 128 W. First st.

Los Angeles Business College.

Los Angeles Business College, 40 and 42 N. Main st.

Los Angeles Teachers' Agency.

Los Angeles Teachers' Agency, 130 N. Main st.

Herrn Arnold Kutter, Teacher.

Herrn Arnold Kutter, Teacher, 130 N. Main st.

Kindergarten Training.

Kindergarten Training, 128 W. First st.

The Los Angeles Conservatory.

The Los Angeles Conservatory, 100 N. Main st.

H. E. Hamilton, Teacher of

Violin, No. 548 S. Olive st.

Attorneys.

SMITH, WINDER & SMITH, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 128 W. First st.

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SMITH, WINDER & SMITH, ATTORNE



## THE TIMES IN PASADENA.

The advantage to residents of Pasadena in buying THE TIMES consists in the fact that they not only get in its columns the news of their own city every day, but also the news of Los Angeles, of the State, the Coast, the East and the world.

The paper is served regularly by carrier, at an early hour every morning, to the residences and business places of citizens, at the same price charged in Los Angeles.

## The Times.

BRANCH OFFICE, No. 26 1/2 E. Colorado St.  
NOTE AND COMMENT.

The sun got in a full day's work yesterday.

SRAULDING, Holder and Gould vs. Throp, Wood and Buchanan. Which will you have?

SCHOOL election tomorrow. It is important to elect the right men. Your vote may be the deciding one. Turn out.

If the census men ask you questions you don't like, don't get mad. The questions are authorized by the Government, and if you refuse to answer, you will be fined.

The fish are biting savagely. A prominent Pasadena fisherman sends word from the San Gabriel Cañon to a friend here: "Out of bait. Come at once with two dozen Guckenhimer rye, crop of '84."

YESTERDAY was the sort of a day that only Southern Californians can boast of. Local meteorologists say the weather is likely settled now for the summer, which means that no rain will fall until some time next autumn. Plan your picnics for whatever day you like; the weather will be propitious.

A CHICAGO religious journal speaks of the citizens of that town as having caught "the spirit of bounteousness with which Nature has so magnificently blessed the land." Whereupon a Cincinnati editor is led to observe that "judging from the tardiness with which said citizens raise that guaranty fund, they seem to have caught the spirit of bounteousness by the tail, which parted at the rump and let the spirit pass on."

## THE BOXERS.

An Entertainment That Was Not a Financial Success.

Billy Manning's sparring combination from Los Angeles was not greeted by a large audience in Williams's Hall Saturday night, but a part of the show was a very creditable exhibition of the manly art.

The first bout was between two colored pugilists from Los Angeles, who were down on the bills as Jackson and Godfrey.

An exhibition match followed between the Smith brothers of Los Angeles, which was well contested, and elicited considerable enthusiasm.

Childs of Los Angeles and Andrews of Santa Ana, both colored, next appeared on the stage. This exhibition was one of the most hotly contested of the evening, and at its close the Santa Ana man had somewhat the best of it.

The closing match was between Billy Manning and his son, familiarly known as "Young Billy." This was the most scientific exhibition of the evening. The opponents were evenly matched, but "Young Billy" was the freshest man of the two at the end of the round. The entertainment was not a financial success, owing to the price of admission, which was too high.

## Chauteauqua Circle.

A regular meeting of the Marengo-avenue Chauteauqua Literary Circle will be held this evening at the residence of A. F. M. Strong.

The following questions in political economy will be presented: What are the annual revenues of the United States, Federal, State and local? Is taxation a blessing? Is a country injured by large expenditures for the public? For how does the cost of a good government vary? What are the most important objects for which taxes may be legitimately taken? Is the Prohibition party right in its policy of opposing a national tax on alcoholic liquors? Name obstacles to fair assessments? Is it advisable to have an income tax? There is a law of equilibrium of taxes, which tends to equalize the burdens where first imposed. Illustrate this.

## Recovering from an Accident.

Frank, the 3-year-old son of J. O. Reynolds, who fell from a flight of steps Saturday afternoon, as briefly referred to in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES, was somewhat better yesterday and the chances are that he will recover. The accident happened shortly after 5 o'clock. The child fell a distance of some twenty feet, striking the ground on its back. The wonder is that it was not instantly killed.

## Nationalist Club.

At the request of the meeting Sunday week, L. A. Hill yesterday reproduced the paper read at the meeting two weeks ago. In addition to this, good speeches were made by the vice-president, Mr. Larkin, and P. P. Cook of Los Angeles. The ladies of the society will prepare the programme for next Sunday, which will be announced hereafter.

## BREVITIES.

The Cross road did a big business yesterday.

The census enumerators will begin work today.

Some of the cyclists took a spin to Los Angeles yesterday.

The snow is rapidly disappearing from the north slope of Old Baldy.

A number of people went to the summit of Wilson's Peak yesterday. The majority were from Los Angeles.

Rev. D. D. Hill delivered the second of the series of lectures on George Eliot's characters yesterday evening in the First Congregational Church. His subject was "The Monk."

Rev. Dr. Hanson of Chicago preached yesterday morning in the Universalist Church, and in the evening a mass meeting was conducted at the same place by himself and Rev. Mr. Conger, the subject being, "Peace or War."

A meeting of persons interested in forming a local dramatic club was held Saturday evening at Mrs. L. B. Winslow's residence. The matter was favorably discussed, and an organization will probably be effected at an early date.

## ABOUT THE CITY.

Points Picked Up Here and There on a Sunday.

## FIRES THAT WENT TO GRASS.

A Boutonniere That Lasts a Week—Test for Pure Milk—How Women Display Poor Taste.

There is a young fellow in town who never appears without a boutonniere. No matter where you see him a carnation or a rosebud shows up on the lapel of his coat. People think he spends a great deal each year for flowers. Such, however is not the case. This is how he works it. He takes the stem of the boutonniere each morning and cuts a little from it, and then sticks the stem in boiling water. This causes the petals to brighten, and makes the flower as fresh as when first plucked. "If care is taken to get a flower with a long stem in the first place," he says, "and you follow my recipe, you can make a boutonniere last a whole week."

A well-known citizen of town, while discussing the subject of a pure milk supply with the TIMES reporter, said: "My wife is a sort of chemist in her way. She told me the other day that if her milkman undertook to water his milk she would catch him. This is her plan: Take a slender bottle, cleanse it and dry it thoroughly. Fill it with milk and place it in a cool place, but not too cool, for forty-eight hours. The water will settle the bottom of the bottle, the soured milk will be in the center, and the fatty substance will float." Milkmen, take warning.

"Women make strange mistakes in dress," was the remark overheard by the TIMES man a few days ago. The speaker, who, by the way, is a woman of exceptional taste in such matters, then continued: "One of their strangest fancies is the way in which they treat their necks when wearing a low corsage. Nearly every woman believes that a black velvet band heightens the beauty of her neck. Especially is this so if the neck happens to be long and slender. But by putting black velvet about the neck, she is actually making it look even longer and slender. The effect of black close up to the neck and face is always to make them look thin. A very stout woman with a neck too plump may employ the black band with advantage, but the thin woman should wear a high, ribbed, fat-free blue, or a string of pearls or gold beads, if she wants to produce the pleasantest effect."

## TWO FIRES.

Both Confined to Grass Fields and No Damage Done.

An alarm of fire was sounded shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The fire department quickly responded and soon the flames, which were burning in a field of grass by the railroad track opposite the opera-house, were extinguished. The fire originated from a spark from the locomotive drawing the overland, that passed through town at 1 o'clock.

As the steamer was returning from the fire a spark ignited the grass in a field on the northeast corner of Fair Oaks avenue and Bellevue drive. The flames spread rapidly, but were quickly extinguished before any material damage had been done.

## PULLED OFF HIS PANTS.

How the Ladies Honor Guests in Iceland.

[New York Ledger.] There is an old ceremony in Iceland showing civilities to strangers prevalent in the remote rural districts. It is that the ladies of the house shall pull off the trousers of the guest, and discontinue travelers. The theory is that, as the rain may be expected to be always falling, the trousers must be wet at bedtime, and, as the regular day's pony ride is about forty miles, the adventurer from other lands must be exceedingly weary and in need of gentle encouragement and assistance. It is thought, therefore, that it is nothing but an act of politeness and true concern for the welfare of the traveler that the most agreeable person in the house should undress his legs. I may add that there is not among the Icelanders who perform this solemn rite the remotest suspicion that there is any indecency in the performance. It is related of the most pious and famous monach, who evangelized the island, Henderson, who distributed Bibles throughout the island fifty years ago, that this business of pulling off his trousers was a sad embarrassment to him, and somewhat prevented the development of his vitality. He could not refuse to accept the hospitality of the good people among whom he distributed the Good Book, for which they were grateful in the extreme, and he finally managed a compromise and systematized it. He insisted upon first rolling himself in a blanket, and then upon unharnessing himself as to suspenders and waistband, and then, and then, and not until then, he allowed the ladies to seize the offending garments by the straps which he uniformly wore to keep his trousers legs down when riding) and pull them off. So, while they took the trousers in triumph, he spared his modesty all the rudeness of the terrible shocks that would otherwise have been inflicted. This philosophical and ingenious minister published a large volume about his troubles in Iceland, and the story he tells about his trouble with his trousers is very vivid, in fact is quite pathetic and profusely garnished with pious reflections.

## A Carrizo.

[Kansas City Star.] The New York Sun has digested out 219 electoral votes for Hill because he is an "honest champion of Jeffersonian principles." It may look that way in the Sun office, but in the country at large it is believed that Hill is not big enough mountain for the prophets to go to with any confidence or hope.

It is impossible to present to go from Bear Cañon to San Gabriel Cañon, on account of the high water.

It is just as necessary to keep salt from absorbing bad odors as cream. A sack of best salt standing where there is a smell of fish or any objectionable odor will absorb the flavor.

Doing up sateens do not use any starch.

A little borax put in the water before washing red or red-bordered tablecloths and napkins will prevent their fading.

Unless rooms are very much used, carpets need not be taken up oftener than once a year. A thorough sweeping, followed by wiping them with a cloth wrung from clear water, will remove the dust quite thoroughly. Ammonia and water brighten the colors and take out spots. Moist sawdust or pieces of wet newspaper scattered over the carpet will gather the dust.

To clarify molasses, heat over the fire, pour in one pint of sweet milk to each gallon of molasses. The impurities will rise in scum, which must be taken off before broken by boiling. Many housekeepers need warning against the frequent use of feather dusters. These dusters simply chase the particles from the furniture into the air, where they are inhaled.

## WOMAN AND HOME.

A Few Words to Mothers About Their Daughters.

I think that it is a great mistake to bring up our daughters in the helpless way that so many are brought up, wholly dependent, and without the slightest knowledge of business methods, or of any means of making a livelihood for themselves in case of sudden reverses which might throw them upon their own resources. No matter what your wealth is, or how abundant your means, let your daughters, as well as sons, be taught something of the great practical lessons of life. Make women of them instead of dolls and mere devotees of fashion and pleasure. Let them be taught that real life means earnest, honest effort in some direction.

I am glad that the industrial horizon for woman is broadening, and that so many new fields for effort are opening to her. With all this change has come to the age a certain sense of the dignity of labor. Many cultivated and refined women, fitted for the highest positions in social life, are entering new fields of industry, and taking upon themselves responsibilities which once would have been proper to be assumed only by men. There are women who are successful horticulturists, floriculturists, ranchers, lawyers, physicians, book-keepers, druggists, editors, publishers, silk-growers, hotel-keepers, and indeed, they may be found in almost every department of business life competing successfully with those of the stronger sex.

The time has passed when helplessness in woman is regarded as a charm, or when a business woman is looked upon as having been unsexed herself, and therefore unworthy of recognition by the refined and ease-loving classes. Wealth is not regarded, as it once was, as an indispensable adjunct of the highest refinement, or even as an indication of its possession. There have too many sudden fortunes been made to have culture and wealth considered as always coincident. The feeling no longer prevails that if one would be a lady she must not work. Work is growing honorable because of refinement. A proper amount of work gives dignity to labor by bringing to it dignity of character, faithfulness of endeavor, intelligent enterprise and unwavering self-respect.

Labor is beautiful, too, not only because it enables us to be self-supporting, but because it is a means of development. If not overtaxed the muscles grow stronger from use, the blood courses more healthfully through the veins, the brain is stimulated by these fresh currents, and increases in power. A proper amount of work exercises stimulates mental effort, and the whole being unfolds in greater perfection.

Teach your daughters, then, that whatever they find necessary to do, there is nobility in doing it, if it be done well. Above all, train them so that they will have some object, some aim, in life, and not merely live to be taken care of.

The feeling that the world owes us a living, and we are bound to have it without any effort on our own part to obtain it, is a mistake. Life is not worth living unless we do something to make it so. The man or the woman who simply exists without adding anything to the great total of worthy endeavor, might just as well not have lived at all. Above all, train them so that this busy world is not a worthy ambition. It is not worthy of the progressive age in which we live, or the civilization of which we boast.

Our daughters should be taught some knowledge of life. They should learn the value of money and how to expend it wisely. I have known a gentleman of wealth who said to his daughters: "I give you certain property as your source of income. I do, you take this store building, and you take this residence on Black street. You are to have the whole control of these buildings, see to their repairs and their rental, keep them in good order, pay all taxes, and what is left is yours to do as you please with. If you handle this property as well as I have done, it is a mine all your life, and I do not expect you to call upon me for any further funds."

The young ladies accepted the charge, and though at first they had some difficulty in the proper management of the property, they soon became wise and practical business managers, and ultimately their father placed in their hands larger business interests, till finally he was able to disengage himself of his business, and his daughters took their place as business women in the country, and in addition to that, among the most cultivated and refined.

Such practical lessons are of untold value to our young daughters, and they need detract nothing from their womanliness or refinement of character. The truly educated woman is one who is capable in many directions, and who is self-reliant instead of helpless, strong, yet not masculine; self-possessed, yet womanly and sweet.

"A noble woman, nobly planned."

Such, let us have our daughters to be.

NOTES.

It is just as necessary to keep salt from absorbing bad odors as cream. A sack of best salt standing where there is a smell of fish or any objectionable odor will absorb the flavor.

Doing up sateens do not use any starch.

A little borax put in the water before washing red or red-bordered tablecloths and napkins will prevent their fading.

## BUSINESS.

Los Angeles Markets.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz. 4.00; 4.25; old roosters, per doz. 4.00; young roosters, per doz. 3.00; broilers, large, per doz. 3.50; broilers, small, per doz. 2.50; turkeys, per lb. 14c; ducks, large, per doz. 1.00; ducks, small, per doz. 3.50; geese, 1.00 each.

POTATOES—Local, 75c; 1.25.

LARD—5-lb. pails, 11c; 6-lb. pails, 10c; 4-lb. tubs, 10c.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 14c; 15c.

PROVISIONS—Breakfast bacon, canned or without, 11c; light cream, 15c; clear medium, 12c; medium bacon, 12c; heavy bacon, 11c; shoulders, 6c.

VEGETABLES—Chiles, per string, 75c; 1.00; garlic, 4c; cabbage, per 100 lbs. 1.00.

HAMS—Eastern sugar-cured, 12c; Armory's, 13c.

RAISING—Three-crown layers, new, per box, 1.75; dried grapes, 3c; loose Muscatels, 1.25; 1.45; bulk raisins, 3c; bid.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink, No. 1, 1.25; navy, small, 2.00; Garbanzo, 5.00; 5.50.

CHEESE—Large, 11c; small, 12c; 13c; hand, 13c; full cream, cream, 11c.

Butter—Fancy California, per roll, 35c; 37c; choice roll, 27c; 28c; fair roll, 25c; 26c; pickles roll, 25c; 26c; choice roll, 1 lb. California, 52c; eastern, 55c.

COFF—Large, 90c; small, 90c; large white, 90c; small white, 90c; 1.00.

WHEAT—No. 1, 1.50; No. 2, 1.40; No. 3, 1.30; No. 4, 1.20; No. 5, 1.10; No. 6, 1.00; No. 7, 90c; No. 8, 80c; No. 9, 70c; No. 10, 60c; No. 11, 50c; No. 12, 40c; No. 13, 30c; No. 14, 20c; No. 15, 10c; No. 16, 5c; No. 17, 0c; No. 18, 0c; No. 19, 0c; No. 20, 0c; No. 21, 0c; No. 22, 0c; No. 23, 0c; No. 24, 0c; No. 25, 0c; No. 26, 0c; No. 27, 0c; No. 28, 0c; No. 29, 0c; No. 30, 0c; No. 31, 0c; No. 32, 0c; No. 33, 0c; No. 34, 0c; No. 35, 0c; No. 36, 0c; No. 37, 0c; No. 38, 0c; No. 39, 0c; No. 40, 0c; No. 41, 0c; No. 42, 0c; No. 43, 0c; No. 44, 0c; No. 45, 0c; No. 46, 0c; No. 47, 0c; No. 48, 0c; No. 49, 0c; No. 50, 0c; No. 51, 0c; No. 52, 0c; No. 53, 0c; No. 54, 0c; No. 55, 0c; No. 56, 0c; No. 57, 0c; No. 58, 0c; No. 59, 0c; No. 60, 0c; No. 61, 0c; No. 62, 0c; No. 63, 0c; No. 64, 0c; No. 65, 0c; No. 66, 0c; No. 67, 0c; No. 68, 0c; No. 69, 0c; No. 70, 0c; No. 71, 0c; No. 72, 0c; No. 73, 0c; No. 74, 0c; No. 75, 0c; No. 76, 0c; No. 77, 0c; No. 78, 0c; No. 79, 0c; No. 80, 0c; No. 81, 0c; No. 82, 0c; 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No. 162, 0c; No. 163, 0c; No. 164, 0c; No. 165, 0c; No. 166, 0c; No. 167, 0c; No. 168, 0c; No. 169, 0c; No. 170, 0c; No. 171, 0c; No. 172, 0c; No. 173, 0c; No. 174, 0c; No. 175, 0c; No. 176, 0c; No. 177, 0c; No. 178, 0c; No. 179, 0c; No. 180, 0c; No. 181, 0c; No. 182, 0c; No. 183, 0c; No. 184, 0c; No. 185, 0c; No. 186, 0c; No. 187, 0c; No. 188, 0c; No. 189, 0c; No. 190, 0c; No. 191, 0c; No. 192, 0c; No. 193, 0c; No. 194, 0c; No. 195, 0c; No. 196, 0c; No. 197, 0c; No. 198, 0c; No. 199, 0c; No. 200, 0c; No. 201, 0c; No. 202, 0c; No. 203, 0c; No. 204, 0c; No. 205, 0c; No. 206, 0c; No. 207, 0c; No. 208, 0c; No. 209, 0c; No. 210, 0c; No. 211, 0c; No. 212, 0c; No. 213, 0c; No. 214, 0c; No. 215, 0c; No. 216, 0c; No. 217, 0c; No. 218, 0c; No. 219, 0c; No. 220, 0c; No. 221, 0c; No. 222, 0c; No. 223, 0c; No. 224, 0c; No. 225, 0c; No. 226, 0c; No. 227, 0c; No. 228, 0c; No. 229, 0c; No. 230, 0c; No. 231, 0c; No. 232, 0c; No. 233, 0c; No. 234, 0c; No. 235, 0c; No. 236, 0c; No. 237, 0c; No. 238, 0c; No. 239, 0c; No. 240, 0c; No. 241, 0c; No. 242, 0c; No. 243, 0c; No. 244, 0c; No. 245, 0c; No. 246, 0c; No. 247, 0c; No. 248, 0c; No. 249, 0c; No. 250, 0c; No. 251, 0c; No. 252, 0c; No. 253, 0c; No. 254, 0c; No. 255, 0c; No. 256, 0c; No. 257, 0c; No. 258, 0c; No. 259, 0c; No. 260, 0c; No. 261, 0c; No. 262, 0c; No. 263, 0c; No. 264, 0c; No. 265, 0c; No. 266, 0c; No. 267, 0c; No. 268, 0c; No. 269, 0c; No. 270, 0c; No. 271, 0c; No. 272, 0c; No. 273, 0c; No. 274, 0c; No. 275, 0c; No. 276, 0c; No. 277, 0c; No. 278, 0c; No. 279, 0c; No. 280, 0c; No. 281, 0c; No. 282, 0c; No. 283, 0c; No. 284, 0c; No. 285, 0c; No. 286, 0c; No. 287, 0c; No. 288, 0c; No. 289, 0c; No. 290, 0c; No. 291, 0c; No. 292, 0c; No. 293, 0c; No. 294, 0c; No. 295, 0c; No. 296, 0c; No. 297, 0c; No. 298, 0c; No. 299, 0c; No. 300, 0c; No. 301, 0c; No. 302, 0c; No. 303, 0c; No. 304, 0c; No. 305, 0c; No. 306, 0c; No. 307, 0c; No. 308, 0c; No. 309, 0c; No. 310, 0c; No. 311, 0c; No. 312, 0c; No. 313, 0c; No. 314, 0c; No. 315, 0c; No. 316, 0c; No. 317, 0c; No. 318, 0c; No. 319, 0c; No. 320, 0c; No. 321, 0c; No. 322, 0c; No. 323, 0c; No. 324, 0c; No. 325, 0c; No. 326, 0c; No. 327, 0c; No. 328, 0c; No. 329, 0c; No. 330, 0c; No. 331, 0c; No. 332, 0c; No. 333, 0c; No. 334, 0c; No. 335, 0c; No. 336, 0c; No. 337, 0c; No. 338, 0c; No. 339, 0c; No. 340, 0c; No. 341, 0c; No. 342, 0c; No. 343, 0c; No. 344, 0c; No. 345, 0c; No. 346, 0c; No. 347, 0c; No. 348, 0c; No. 349, 0c; No. 350, 0c; No. 351, 0c; No. 352, 0c; No. 353, 0c; No. 354, 0c; No. 355, 0c; No. 356, 0c; No. 357, 0c; No. 358, 0c; No. 359, 0c; No. 360, 0c; No. 361, 0c; No. 362, 0c; No. 363, 0c; No. 364, 0c; No. 365, 0c; No. 366, 0c; No. 367, 0c; No. 368, 0c; No. 369, 0c; No. 370, 0c; No. 371, 0c; No. 372, 0c; No. 373, 0c; No. 374, 0c; No. 375, 0c; No. 376, 0c; No. 377, 0c; No. 378, 0c; No. 379, 0c; No. 380, 0c; No. 381, 0c; No. 382, 0c; No. 383, 0c; No. 384, 0c; No. 385, 0c; No. 386, 0c; No. 387, 0c; No. 388, 0c; No. 389, 0c; No. 390, 0c; No. 391, 0c; No. 392, 0c; No. 393, 0c; No. 394, 0c; No. 395, 0c; No. 396, 0c; No. 397, 0c; No. 398, 0c; No. 399, 0c; No. 400, 0c; No. 401, 0c; No. 402, 0c; No. 403, 0c; No. 404, 0c; No. 405, 0c; No. 406, 0c; No. 407, 0c; No. 408, 0c; No. 409, 0c; No. 410, 0c; No. 411, 0c; No. 412, 0c; No. 413, 0c; No. 414, 0c; No. 415, 0c; No. 416, 0c; No. 417, 0c; No. 418, 0c; No. 419, 0c; No. 420, 0c; No. 421, 0c; No. 422, 0c; No. 423, 0c; No. 424, 0c; No. 425, 0c; No. 426, 0c; No. 427, 0c; No. 428, 0c; No. 429, 0c; No. 430, 0c; No. 431, 0c; No. 432, 0c; No. 433, 0c; No. 434, 0c; No. 435, 0c; No. 436, 0c; No. 437, 0c; No. 438, 0c; No. 439, 0c; No. 440, 0c; No. 441, 0c; No. 442, 0c; No. 443, 0c; No. 444, 0c; No. 445, 0c; No. 446, 0c; No. 447, 0c; No. 448, 0c; No. 449, 0c; No. 450, 0c; No. 451, 0c; No. 452, 0c; No. 453, 0c; No. 454, 0c; No. 455, 0c; No. 456, 0c; No. 457, 0c; No. 458, 0c; No. 459, 0c; No. 460, 0c; No. 461, 0c; No. 4



